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ALL SORTS, SIZES & DESCRIPTIONS
BUILDING MATERIALS!

The Yard and on the Wharf!
Nor'West Scantling, Timber!

PLANK, BOARDS,
Battens,
Flooring,
Laths,
Pickets, &c.

REDWOOD SCANTLING, TIMBER,
Plank, Boards,
Battens, Flooring,
Moulding, Pickets,
Laths, Posts,
Wainscoting,
&c., &c., &c.

White Cedar and Redwood Shingles

White Pine Boards,
Doors, R. P. 1mo., 2mo., & Sash

SASH AND BLINDS,
NAILS AND GLASS,
Wall Paper and Border
In Large Variety.

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, VARNISH,
Paint and Whitewash Brushes,

Locks, Hinges,
Butts, Screws,
Sash Weights & Line.

AI PUULOA SALT, ETC., ETC.

GOODS DELIVERED IN TOWN FREE OF CHARGE.

At any Port in this Kingdom on per Contract.

WILDER & CO.,
Corner First and Queen Streets

C. BREWER & CO.

Offer for Sale the following

WELL-SELECTED CARGO!

FOR THE

FALL SEASON!

Expected to Arrive in October next.

BY

The American Clipper Ship "Syren,"

FROM BOSTON!

Sales to Arrive will be Made

DRY GOODS.

AMERICAN PRINTS

GROceries.

GENUINE PARKER HOUSE SOUPS.

PROVISIONS AND NAVAL STORES.

COAL.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

A Choice Lot of Ash Oars, 10 to 22 feet.

HARDWARE.

WOODEN WARE.

100 Cases Card Matches.

LUMBER.

Yellow Metal, Composition Nails,

Caustic Soda.

Eastern Pine Keg and Bbl. Shooks

Kerosene Oil.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Offer for Sale the following

GOODS NOW LANDING

Hawaiian Bark "R. C. Wylie,"

115 DAYS

FROM BREMEN!

Pink Pad Prints, Fancy Prints,

Dark Fancy Prints, Shawl Pattern Prints,

Chino Prints, White and Black Prints,

Turkey Red Cotton, Assorted White Cottons,

Assortment of Brown Cottons, Blue Cottons,

Brown Cotton Drill, Blue Cotton Drill,

Heavy Blue Denims, Hickory Stripes,

Blue and White Tuckings,

Blue Twilled Saxony Flannel, Black Coburgs,

Black Silk Alpaca, Waterproof Tweeds,

Woolen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings,

Woolen Blankets, Brown Cotton Socks,

Ladies' White Stockings, Mosquito Netting,

White Lawns, Linen Handkerchiefs,

Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton Towels,

Black and Fancy Silk Neckties,

Black and colored French Merinos,

Lace Shawls, Linen and Cotton Thread,

Patent Thread on cards.

Fine Cloths and Cashmeres for Coats and Pants,

Fine Black French Serge,

Bedford Cord, Twilled Silicas,

Twilled Cambric, heavy Canvas for Lining,

Assortment of Barrels, Sall Twine.

Fine Assortment of Clothing.

English Saddles, French Calveskins.

Ladies' Extrados, Eau de Cologne,

Macearon Oil, Fancy Soaps,

Black Jet and Fancy Ornaments,

Necklaces, Crosses, &c., India Rubber Balls.

Fine Sissors, Common Sissors, Sheep Shears,

Pen and Pocket Knives,

Cocoa Buttered Knives,

Charcoal Box Irons, Tinned Larders,

Galvanized Iron Washing Tubs,

Galv. Iron Buckets, Galv. Iron Pipe, 2 to 12 in.

Sansapan, Spars, Hoop Iron, Rivets,

Yellow Metal Sheathing, Composition Nails.

Toilet Mirrors, Feather Dusters,

Harmoniums, Accordions, Gold Borders.

Gun Powder, Market Baskets,

Wrapping Paper, Nanking Toys,

Tumblers, Palm Oil, Castile Soap,

Portland Cement, Flagg Stones, Slates,

Fire Bricks, Pipe Clay.

Hubbard's Lined Oil.

Hubbard's White Zinc Paint.

Black and Green Paints, Red Lead.

A full assortment of German, French and Eng-

lish Groceries,

Liebig's Extract of Meat, Candles.

Castor Oil, Epsom Salts,

Tar and Pitch, Cordage, Corks,

Empty Petroleum Tins,

Empty Syrup Tins.

Assorted Cigars, Rhine Wine,

Bottles' Cognac, 1 to 4 diamonds,

German Ale, quarts and pints;

Jerry's Ale, do. do.

Jerry's Stout, do. do.

Lager Beer, do. do.

Barbarian Beer, do. do.

Genuine Holland's Gin.

Alcohol in 1 gallon demijohns.

Havana and German Cigars!

A Few Regulator Clocks.

A SMALL INVOICE OF HEAVY GOLD

WATCH CHAINS,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Trade are invited to inspect these New

Goods, which are now being Opened

at Our Store.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

For Sale or For Lease!

SEVERAL COTTAGES, PLEASANTLY

located, with gardens, outbuildings, and every

convenience. Enquire of

HUGO STANGENWALD, M. D.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

A GRAND SCHEME.

New Zealand and Polynesia.

From the memoranda, addresses, and despatches

included in the papers which have been presented to

Parliament, relating to the South Sea Islands, we

quote the following, signed by the Premier:

THE POLYNESIAN ISLANDS.

Referring to a memorandum (23, 1870) on the subject

of the Navigator Islands, Ministers desire to

further call His Excellency's attention to the very

grave considerations connected with the Polynesian

Islands. It need scarcely be urged as an excuse for

Ministers touching upon the subject, that New Zealand,

through its geographical position and its trade,

is very much concerned in all that concerns the islands

of the South Pacific.

Ministers moved His Excellency, a few days

since, to despatch a telegram to the Secretary of

State on the subject of the Navigator group of islands,

urging immediate action. Important as it is

that the case of the Navigator group should receive

immediate attention, it is no less urgent that

recognition that more or less immediate action should

be taken in respect to a very large number of the Pacific

Islands. It is stated on apparently competent

authority, that the Imperial Government at length

entertains the idea of annexing the Navigator group; but

the Fiji group comprises islands similar to which

there are numbers yet unaccounted for in the Pacific; and

it is desirable, in regard to them, not to allow the

same delay that has made the treatment of the Fiji

group so difficult. It is respectfully submitted that a

policy of line of conduct should be decided on,

not alone in connection with one or two clusters of islands,

but applicable to all Polynesia.

In the absence of all machinery for governing, or

controlling, or punishing for crime the white race,

lawless communities will grow up in these islands. Then,

when the necessity for control becomes imperative,

it will be found, as in case of Fiji, that the delay

has made it difficult to do that which, at an earlier

stage, might with ease have been effected. Again, if

Great Britain means to extend her dominion in

Polynesia, it will be better, for soundly

evident reasons, for her to do so comprehensively,

than to allow herself to be forced into it, the choice

being, in the meantime appropriated by Foreign

Powers. Unless she agree with Foreign Powers—say,

with Germany and the United States, and perhaps

France and Holland—to jointly protect all Polynesia,

and in that case it is to be presumed Australia

would have to be included, she would find it

easier to deal with the whole of the unappropriated

islands herself, rather than to submit to taking the

leavings of other powers, and to run the risk of having

to deal with complicated international questions.

It is respectfully urged that if the traditions

of the nation may be employed as an argument, it

should be shown that they point to the old protection

by Great Britain of the work of reducing to

civilization the fierce islands of the Pacific; and,

moreover, it could be shown that, with the modern

appliances which science has placed at the command

of civilization, and with the enormous wealth and

immense naval power Great Britain is possessed of,

the work is easy now, while in the past, with like

reasons, would have been heroically carried out,

whatever the sacrifice it entailed.

But if Great Britain decide upon controlling or

civilizing Polynesia, there is much to be said in

favor of her leaving to the already-established colonies

a considerable amount of the work and of the control.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone

expressed the opinion of New Zealand as "a somewhat

discouraging the annexation of Fiji. Through this

experience was not spoken of in disparaging

terms, the surroundings left it open to such an

interpretation. Ministers venture to urge that

Great Britain, whatever the pecuniary cost it

has entailed, may with justice be proud of having

repudiated herself in the "Great Britain of the South,"

as New Zealand has been aptly called. Surely,

a pecuniary sacrifice is not to be set against the

fact that the islands of New Zealand are open to the

enterprise of all British subjects, and that they

are already settled and colonized by British subjects

who, while they preserve the best characteristics of

their race, are free, as a community, from wide-

spread pauperism. And in the home of that

adoption the means of educating their children, and

of offering still further relief to their burdened

countrymen in the thickly-populated United King-

dom. But there is a lesson which New Zealand

teaches, and that is, that local efforts to maintain

peaceful relations with an uncivilized race are far

more successful than those directed by a distant

power. It may be worth consideration whether, if

Polynesia is not to be abandoned to foreign nations,

it would not be well to entrust to New Zealand,

which possesses so much experience in dealing with

the government of a mixed race, the task of aiding

in extending the British way to the islands of the

Pacific. Of the terms under which this should be

done—whether by means of legal machinery applic-

able only to the white inhabitants; by Resident

Governors, or Magistrates, who would continue to

recognize the rights of the dark race to self govern-

ment; or by uplifting the islands into provinces, con-

trolled under similar conditions,—it is not necessary

now to decide. Indeed, Ministers would not accept

the responsibility of submitting details, without a

reference to the Assembly. But when Ministers re-

member the enterprise of the colonists, their desire

to extend their commerce to all parts of the Pacific

—the maritime advantages the Colony enjoys, not

only in its extensive seaboard and hardy population,

but in its facilities for ship-building—they cannot

but come to the conclusion that the Parliament of

New Zealand would cordially entertain proposals

which had for their object to give to the Colony the

opportunity of assisting the British Empire in the

national work of extending the British dominion

throughout the unappropriated islands of the South

Pacific.

JURICA VOSE.

Wellington, October 17th, 1873.

SUGGESTED ACTION OF NEW ZEALAND IN RELATION

TO POLYNESIA.

I have never felt any desire to see New Zealand

constituted an independent state. On the contrary,

it has been a hope I have long cherished, that the

British possession would, in course of time, be

consolidated into a mighty dominion, and the British

Colonies become, not dependencies, but integral

and inseparable parts of an empire owning a natu-

ral unity, and in which the practical effect of its

national work of extending the British dominion

throughout the unappropriated islands of the South

Pacific.

Still, I have not been able to disguise from myself

that New Zealand, independent, she would not have

stayed her hand from attempting to civilize,

and to attach to her in peaceful connections, the

islands of the Pacific.

New Zealand's natural relations to the islands

may, to some extent, be gauged from the fact that the

country was peopled from the islands adjacent to

Australia; while, so far as I am aware, there is no

trace of the Islanders having established themselves

in any part of the island continent.

It is remarkable how the prevailing winds make

New Zealand and the islands mutually accessible.

They proclaim New Zealand as the natural head-

quarters of Polynesia.

It is singular how Polynesia is being divided.

It would seem to those who think of the enterprise

of Great Britain in earlier days, when colonization,

in the absence of modern facilities, was infinitely more

difficult than at present, that the country which 270

years ago acquired Barbadoes would not suffer the

settle the islands of the Pacific to escape her. The late

Admiral Washington, in a letter to the Colonial Office,

in 1850, wrote:—"I have been much struck by the

entire want, by Great Britain, of any advanced possi-

bility in the Pacific Ocean. We have valuable posses-

sions on either side, say at Vancouver and Sydney,

but not an inlet or a rock in the 7000 miles of ocean

that separates them. The Panama and Sydney mail

communication is likely